

# Sweet Six BMR DRY STALK

SORGO SORGHUM X  
SUDANGRASS



- Significant increase in Digestibility
- Significant increase in Palatability
- Significant increase in Harvestability

Sweet six has a dry stalk trait which improves dry down time after cuttings. This improves harvestability and quality due to delays. You can expect 3-5% lower moisture in the boot stage. This hybrid is economical to plant, produces leading tonnage, and the overall forage quality is great. The digestibility is 20% greater than conventional. This increases animal intake and daily gains substantially. Sweet Six tillers more than most hybrids producing fine sweet soft stems.

## Disease / Insect Ratings

Downy Mildew: Resistant  
Anthracnose: Resistant

## Agronomic Traits

Early Season Vigor: Excellent  
Height: 40" - 50"  
Maturity: 40 - 50 Days to Boot  
Regrowth: Excellent  
Midrib Type: BMR 6  
Plant Type: Dry Stalk  
Photoperiod Sensitive: No

## Seeding Rates

Seeds Per Pound: 15,000 - 18,000  
Soil Temperature: 62°F

Seeding Method	Harvest Stage	Dryland Lbs / Acre	Irrigated Lbs / Acre
Drilled	Boot	20 - 35	45 - 60
Broadcast	Boot	25 - 40	50 - 65

## Crop Use Information

Life Cycle: Annual  
Ease of Establishment: Excellent  
Double Cropping: Excellent  
Dryland / Irrigated: Both  
Min. / Max. pH: 6.0 - 7.5  
Hay / Baleage Yield Potential: 5 - 8 DM Ton / Acre  
Silage: Excellent  
Rotational Grazing: Excellent  
Continuous Grazing: Excellent  
Cover Crop: Good  
Digestibility: Good IVTD, TDN, NDFD %  
Palatability: Sweet & Soft  
Fertilizer: 1-1 ¼ Lbs N per growing day / acre

## Harvest

First Cutting: 40 - 50 days  
Second Cutting: 25 - 30 days  
Third Cutting: 25 - 30 days

- Sweet Six BMR Dry Stalk is harvested between 40-50 inches or in the boot stage. It is quick to grow to maturity
- Cut 6-8 inches above ground level for best regrowth
- Cutting in the boot or pre-boot stage ensures a higher quality of feed and better regrowth
- Following a freeze, extreme drought, or fertilizer application followed by stress. See our guide for how to manage Prussic Acid and Nitrates.